

A message from our Mayor

CITY
OF **NEWARK**
Mayor Ras J. Baraka

Please, allow me to present to you the City of Newark, NJ 2023 Water Quality Report, developed to communicate the science behind the superb water quality delivered to your tap.

Newark's water system improvements, spearheaded by the acclaimed lead line replacement program, have garnered national praise, including accolades from Vice President Kamala Harris. However, this initiative, represents just a fraction of the comprehensive efforts undertaken to elevate water quality and infrastructure resilience in Newark. We have prioritized the health and safety of our citizens through the implementation of several capital improvement projects, including advanced water treatment technologies and the modernization of critical infrastructure to ensure the delivery of exceptionally clean and great-tasting water.

In the past year, Newark Water & Sewer Utilities has invested in a state-of-the-art filtration system, more effective corrosion control measures, aqueduct improvements and green stormwater infrastructure projects to be implemented throughout all five wards.

This Consumer Confidence Report details these endeavors and more, affirming the commitment to transparency and excellence in delivering water of unparalleled quality to Newark Water & Sewer Utilities customers. Therefore, we invite you to review the significant strides made in enhancing the City's water system, a testament to the collective dedication to ensuring the health and safety of Newark's residents.

Sincerely,



Ras J. Baraka, Mayor



Contact Information

Department of Water & Sewer Utilities

920 Broad St. Room B31-F

Newark, NJ 07102

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

(973) 733-6303

Landlords must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

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Please, share this report with everyone who utilizes this water (especially people who live in apartments, nursing homes, schools & businesses). This can be done by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and mail.

To receive a translated copy of this report, additional prints or general assistance in an appropriate language, please call:

(973) 733-6303 or email:

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

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Contacte-nos pelo e-mail

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

ou chame para (973) 733-6303 para obter uma cópia traduzida da CCR-2023 ou para solicitar assistência no seu idioma.

Contáctenos por correo electrónico en

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

o llámenos al (973) 733-6303 para obtener una copia traducida del CCR-2023 o para solicitar asistencia en el idioma apropiado

Source Water

The City of Newark owns the **Pequannock Watershed**, a 35,000-acre natural resource located throughout six individual municipalities.

Source Water Protection

Our dedication begins at the source. In 2020, the City of Newark embarked upon an NJDEP-funded project with the goal of **mitigating and controlling harmful algal blooms** (HABs) through **ultrasonic technology**. Since deployment, the City has successfully prevented the emergence of HABs in Echo Lake Reservoir. As a result, the intent is to deploy this technology in other reservoirs throughout Newark's Pequannock Watershed for improved monitoring and control.



Source Water Assessments

The water supplied to Newark's residents routinely originates from two adjacent watersheds: Pequannock Watershed & Wanaque Watershed (owned by North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC)). The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the Newark system (PWS ID 074001) and NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613001) are summarized below and can also be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water assessment website at <http://www.nj.gov/depl/watersupply/swapi/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

Surface Water Intakes

	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds
Newark	High	Low	Low	Low
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	High (5)	Medium (2) Low (3)	Medium (5)

Surface Water Intakes

	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
Newark	High	Low	Low	High
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	Low (5)	Low (5)	High (5)

Potential Sources of Contamination

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants commonly found in source water include:

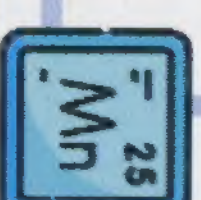
Organic Chemical Contaminants

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.



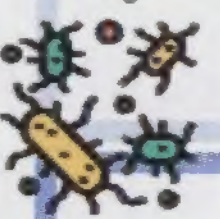
Inorganic Contaminants

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming



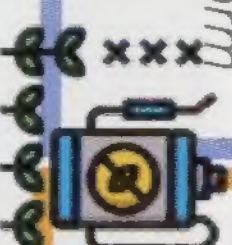
Microbial Contaminants

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from birds and animals, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife



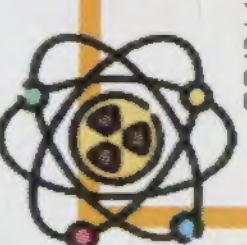
Pesticides & Herbicides

which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses



Radioactive Contaminants

which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

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US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(1-800-426-4791).

Water Treatment

The City of Newark's Pequannock Water Treatment Plant utilizes oxidation, coagulation, filtration, and disinfection to produce finished water of an exemplary quality.

Wanaque Watershed water is treated at the Wanaque Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) before entering Newark's distribution system at the Wayne Pump Station.

Newark's water is screened to remove large particulates and oxidized to particulate disinfection byproduct precursors, which are then coagulated and filtered out at the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) before being chlorinated for disinfection and entering the distribution system.

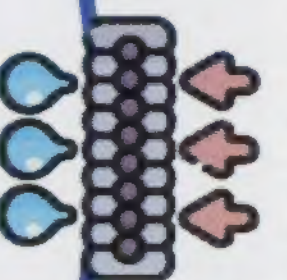
Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)



In addition to the main plant (PWTP), the City is in the design phase of building a DAF plant to house an additional, preliminary clarification process. This process will remove suspended matter through the use of nano-bubbles.

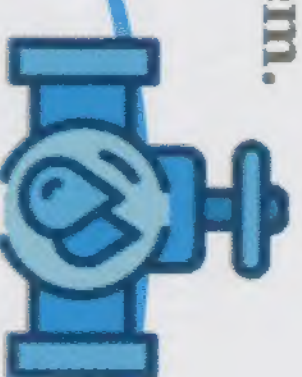
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Filter Upgrades



The media within the PWTP filtration basins are currently being upgraded & replaced with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), which will mechanically remove particulates while also attracting organic contaminants through adsorption for more effective removal of disinfection byproduct precursors, ultimately decreasing disinfection byproduct formation.

Pequannock Aqueduct Rehabilitation



The Pequannock aqueducts are being restored & improved upon to prevent leaks which occur due to age and environmental factors and enhance the system through the installation of new valves, piping, concrete chambers and more.



Newark has set the stage for Lead Service Line Replacement

The City of Newark began a program to replace all 23,000 lead service lines in the City in March of 2019 and completed that task less than three years later. This unprecedented infrastructure project has been called the "national model for lead line replacement by Vice President Kamala Harris, safe drinking water industry leaders, and the media.

This was done with the cooperation of our residents and two pieces of legislation that allowed the City to change the lines free of charge to homeowners and to move block by block in an expeditious manner.

The first was a state legislature bill allowing Newark to use public funds on private property, since maintenance, repair and removal of utility service lines are generally the responsibility of the homeowner. The second was a City ordinance that allowed the City right of entry to private homes to replace lead lines. This was done because 75 percent of Newark residents rent and tracking down landlords to gain entry would have been a time-consuming, if not impossible task.

These two laws, and the waiving of all fees for permits, are blueprints for other municipalities now using federal funds to begin lead line replacement.

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Distribution & Delivery

The City of Newark's Pequannock system consists of **500 miles of distribution mains and pipeline**, which delivers treated water from the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant to your very own address.

Corrosion Control

To inhibit corrosion of metal pipes throughout Newark's distribution system, a corrosion control inhibitor – **Zinc Orthophosphate** – is dosed at our Montclair Re-chlorination Station. This chemical creates a coating on the pipes to prevent lead-leaching. Results achieved through sequential sampling suggest that the addition of orthophosphate began reducing lead levels in Newark's distribution system shortly after being placed in operation in May 2019. Since then, the City has constructed a permanent orthophosphate system for continued protection.

Stormwater Management

The City of Newark created a **Green Infrastructure Program** to enhance flood control capacities, increase groundwater recharge and improve stormwater quality.



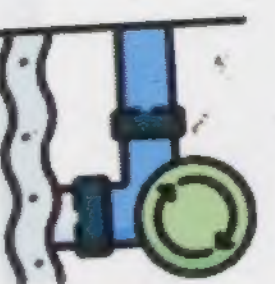
Drainage System Flood Investigations

Hydrological and hydraulic modeling is being used to assess flooding deficiencies and develop a cost-effective long-term solution for the Woodbine Avenue and Ivy Hill Park areas.



Green Infrastructure Management, Design & Construction

A city-wide program is underway, beginning with the recommendation of the most appropriate green infrastructure (such as rain gardens, bioswales, green streets, etc.) for each of over 100 sites across all five wards.



Netting Facility Rehab

The existing netting facility at Peddie Ditch will prevent floatables from entering receiving waters.



Ironbound Resilience Hub

The Ironbound Resilience Hub will mitigate flooding and the urban heat island effect, while serving in a community capacity-building role through the construction of new catch basins at the intersection of Elm Road and Lang Street and a subsurface stormwater storage system beneath the parking area at Ann Street School.

Important Information regarding Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Newark, NJ – Department of Water & Sewer Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

More information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Also, please visit www.newarkleadservice.com to get all pertinent information regarding lead sources, health impacts, the steps to be taken to reduce the impact of lead and the efforts put forward by the City of Newark in combating lead exceedances.

*The City strongly encourages residents to let their faucets run for a minimum of **30 seconds** prior to use (i.e. showering, washing dishes, etc.). This aids the orthophosphate in coating the pipes.*

Important Information regarding Lead

Have your child tested for lead by calling (973) 733-5310

The City has initiated a water sample-testing program for homes with lead-related concerns. Please, call us at (973) 733-6303 or email

waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us

or call our Distribution Laboratory at (973) 239-4493.

Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water.

Newark's City water now falls well below the EPA's allowances of 15 parts per billion (ppb). While removing and replacing all 23,000 lead service lines, the City also introduced a new corrosion control inhibitor called orthophosphate to tamp down residual trace lead amounts in the fixtures and plumbing solder of older homes that contain lead.

Still, some residents may want to continue to use NSF Certified water filters to further reduce lead, like the 40,000 filters distributed to Newark residents by the City in August of 2018 after lead exceedances became apparent. The City also recommends cleaning aerators and filter screens on all faucets every week.

Newark continues to offer free water testing upon request. Please contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities at (973) 733-6303 or waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us to schedule testing.

To achieve maximum benefits from the filters, flush for a minimum of 5 minutes, after the water has not been used for several hours, prior to filtering.

- Flushing should be done through the bypass, when the switch on the faucet is in the up position.
- Flushing for a minimum of 5 minutes at a moderate flow-rate or more is adequate for most homes to discard the stagnated water in the service line and reach the water in the water main. Homes with a longer yard should flush for 8 minutes at a moderate flow-rate to reach the water from the water main.
- For pitcher filters, flush the faucet for a minimum of 5 minutes prior to filling the top of the pitcher for filtered water.

2023 Detected Primary Parameters

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the
US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(1-800-426-4791).

LEAD & COPPER									
Unit	MCLG	MCL	90 th Percentile Value			Sites Exceeding AL	Violation	Potential Health Effects for Long-term Exposure above MCL	Likely Source
			Newark	NJDWSC	Newark				
			Jan - Jun	Jul - Dec	Jan - Dec	2023			
Lead	ppb	0 TT; AL = 15	4.1	0	3.48	1	No	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3 TT; AL = 1.3	0.0933	0.165	0.163	0	No	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress; Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage; People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	

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INORGANIC COMPOUNDS <i>excluding Lead & Copper</i>								
Unit	MCLG	MCL	Newark		NJDWSC	Violation	Likely Source	
			Highest Detected Level	Range				
Antimony	ppb	6	6	5.12	N/A	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic solder
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.00599	N/A	0.00961	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION by chlorine						
Unit	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Annual Average	Range	Source	
PWTP	ppm	4	4	2.12	0.41 – 3.94	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (**UCMR 5**) is a rule, developed by the US EPA to collect data on contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water that do not yet have health-based standards established under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

UCMR 5						
			Results			
	Unit	MCLG	MCL	PWTP	Wanaque	
PFBA	ppt	UD	UD	1.2	2.6	
PFPeA				0.53	2.2	
PFHxA				0.49	2.2	
PFHpA				0.40	1.3	
PFOA				1.3	4.9	
PFNA				ND	0.69	
PFOS				0.64	3.8	
PFBS				ND	1.5	
PFHxS				ND	1.3	

UD: Undetermined; The MCLs & MCLGs for these contaminants are not yet established by the US EPA.
 ND: Non-detect; This contaminant was not detected.

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DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
	Unit	MCL	System-Wide Range	Highest LRAA	Violation	Health Effects	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		60	14.05 – 48.6	38	No	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	23.9 – 75.9	48	No	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

TURBIDITY – a measure of cloudiness						
	Unit	PWTP	MCL	Violation	Health Effects	Likely Source
Treatment Technique (TT); 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	%	99.9	TT	No	Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.	Soil runoff
Highest Average Monthly Value	NTU	0.24	N/A	No	High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	

RADIONUCLIDES						
	Unit	MCLG	MCL	PWTP	Health Effects	Source
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	0.6	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation

2023 Secondary Parameters

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS				non-mandatory water quality standards for aesthetic consideration	
	Unit	SMCL	PWTP	Health Effects	Source
Manganese	ppb	50	59	The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on the staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels, which would not be encountered in drinking water.	Naturally present in air, soil, & water

Glossary

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	Lead & Copper Rule (LCR): a federal treatment technique regulation that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of the water, if more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1300 ppb, and for lead is 15 ppb
Contact-time (CT): a measurement of the efficiency of drinking water disinfection for a water system required to inactivate Giardia	Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): an average calculated using concentrations which are quantified quarterly per sample location, for every calendar year
Disinfection Byproduct: chemical compounds produced as a result of the reaction between a chemical disinfectant (such as chlorine or chloramine) and organic matter, in water, THMs & HAAs	Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR): an extension of the SWTR which specifies requirements to address Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants in public water systems serving 10,000 people or more
Harmful Algal Bloom: rapid increase in population growth of algae, resulting in minor to severely adverse impacts	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR): a federal regulation which builds upon the SWTR to address Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants in public water systems serving 10,000 people or more	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

Glossary

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): non-mandatory, unenforceable guidelines established to assist water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations (i.e. taste, odor, and color)
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Sequential Sampling: the process of collecting a series of samples in a row at an interior tap to evaluate water quality from the various portion of the plumbing and service line to the water main (in the street)
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level: The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point of the distribution system	Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR): a federal regulation established to reduce illnesses caused by pathogens in drinking water, such as Legionella, Giardia lamblia, and Cryptosporidium; requires water systems to filter and disinfect surface water sources.
Non-detect (ND): an analytical result found qualified by a laboratory as less than the reporting limit or the lowest quantified level within the operational range of the analytical method	Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
ppm (parts per million): equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L) or 1 part per 1,000,000 parts or two thirds of a gallon in an Olympic sized pool	Turbidity: a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Newark Resources

Previously Issued Water Quality Reports

<https://www.newarknj.gov/viewer/water-quality-reports>

Newark's Lead Service Line Replacement Program

(LSLRP and Water Filter & Replacement Cartridges info)

<https://www.newarkleadservice.com/>

Newark's Water Supply & Distribution Projects

<https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/projects>

Newark Water's Resources, Forms & Documents

<https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/resources>

Additional Resources

US EPA Drinking Water

www.epa.gov/safewater • (800) 426-4791

NJDWP Water Supply

www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply • (609) 292-5550

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org • www.njawwa.org

2024 CALENDAR
Conferences and Meetings of
The Newark Municipal Council

RAS J. BARAKA
Mayor

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

LAMONICA R. McIVER
Council President/Council Member, Central Ward

PATRICK O. COUNCIL
Council Member, South Ward

C. LAWRENCE CRUMP
Council Member-at-Large

CARLOS M. GONZALEZ
Council Member-at-Large

DUPRE L. KELLY
Council Member, West Ward

LUIS A. QUINTANA
Council Member-at-Large

ANIBAL RAMOS, JR.
Council Member, North Ward

LOUISE SCOTT-ROUNTREE
Council Member-at-Large

MICHAEL J. SILVA
Council Member, East Ward

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
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29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
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29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				



Important Dates

- 1 New Year's Day
- 15 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday
- 17 Lincoln's Birthday
- 19 Washington's Birthday (Observed)
- 20 Canal Friday
- 27 Memorial Day
- 4 Primary Election
- 4 Independence Day
- 2 Labor Day
- 14 Columbus Day
- 3 Election Day
- 11 Veterans Day
- 19-21 State League Conference
- Nov. 20-23 National League Conference
- Nov. 28-29 Thanksgiving
- 25 Christmas Day

- MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY
- PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
- REGULAR MEETING
- SPECIAL MEETING/CONFERENCE
- PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
- REGULAR MEETING
- OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

All meetings of the Municipal Council are held in the Council Chamber, Second Floor, City Hall, 920 Broad Street. The first regular meeting of each month is held at 12:30 PM, followed by a Hearing of Citizens. The second regular meeting of each month is held at 6:30 PM, presided by a Hearing of Citizens. Pre-meeting, special meetings and conference meetings begin at 10:00 AM, followed by a Hearing (60 minute public speaking session. Action will be taken at all meetings.

Kerla Daniels
City Clerk

920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 733-6363

CITY OF
NEWARK
Mayor Ras J. Baraka



**Department of Water and Sewer
Utilities**
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